



Philippines

January, 1944



Pledge to Bataan

Soldiers of the Filipino Infantry in California Look Forward to the Day When They Play Their Part in the Liberation of the Philippines.



President Quezon and his War Cabinet posed for this official photograph as the Philippine Commonwealth began its ninth year. Left to right: Col. Carlos P. Romulo, Secretary of Information and Public Relations; Jaime Hernandez, Auditor-General; Andres Soriano, Secretary of Finance; Vice President Sergio Osmeña; Col. Manuel Nieto, Aide to the President; President Manuel L. Quezon; Joaquin M. Elizalde, Resident Commissioner of the Philippines to the United States; Maj. Gen. Basilio J. Valdes, Secretary of National Defense; Dr. Arturo B. Rotor, Secretary to the President.

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Back Cover: Bonifacio Monument, Manila. Andres Bonifacio was the leader and organizer of the Katipunan, which fought for Philippine Independence against Spain and later against the United States.

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EAST-WEST LINK

It has been my life's work to promote and realize the freedom of the Filipino people, the recognition by the United States of their right to govern themselves, without disrupting the intimate ties between the American and Filipino people which have been so happily forged during the last forty-five years. In other words, I feel strongly that in the interest of both the United States and the Philippines, there should always be a very close relationship and co-operation between the American and Filipino peoples even after they have become politically independent of one another.

After the lessons of the present war, one would be blind indeed not to see that in "the world of tomorrow" the post-war relationship between the Republic of the Philippines and the Republic of the United States should be as close, if not closer, than our relationship before the war. The security of both the United States and the Philippines, and perhaps the future peace of the Pacific will depend very much on that relationship.

The preservation of the present way of life of the Filipino people and their Occidental culture, which in effect are one and the same thing, would serve as a link between the Orient and the Occident. We are the product of a true and free union between the East and the West, and it is our duty to humanity to think and act in terms of cooperation between Occidentals and Orientals.

MANUEL L. QUEZON in his address before the recent *Herald Tribune* Forum in New York.

Eight-year-old Commonwealth Looks to the Future

HOPE and confidence in the future of the Philippines was the keynote of the nation-wide celebration of the eighth anniversary of the Philippine Commonwealth.

President Roosevelt, in a message to the people of the Philippines, declared that "we work and fight for the day of your liberation—for the day when your Government shall be restored to Manila—when you shall enjoy the true freedom and independence and national dignity which you have so fully earned."

From his sickbed in Washington, President Quezon assured the people of the Philippines that General MacArthur "soon will be able to start the reconquest of our homeland," and he vowed again that he would return to Manila with MacArthur.

"Our day of redemption is at hand," he said, exhorting Filipinos to carry on the fight against the invader, and to keep their faith, because "freedom is worth all our trials, tears, and bloodshed."

"I have it on good authority," he said further, "that General MacArthur will soon have the men and material he needs for the reconquest of our homeland."

Vice-President Osmeña called upon Filipinos everywhere "to continue exerting their utmost efforts by the side of the United States in this war and to remain united in the common endeavor to redeem the Philippines." He said: "We must hold on, bide our time and persevere. The forces of evil, while they may linger, cannot stay forever."

Justice Murphy, in a radio address, pointed out that this year's anniversary of the Philippine Commonwealth was "the second to be observed by the Filipino people under the hostile surveillance of a Japanese Army of Occupation." He added that "it may not be the last" but it was his conviction that "if on the next fifteenth of November the Japanese are still in the Philippines, their days in the Islands

will be of brief number."

"One day in the not far distant future, you will see the American fleet—Stars and Stripes afloat—sailing proudly into Manila Bay," he continued. "It will be final assurance that the story of the quest for Philippine independence did not end in the blasted tunnels of Corregidor. The enemy has written a few tragic pages. But, as we prayed and hoped on the 15th day of November, 1935, the Divine Author yet will bring the saga to a happy ending. And on that day there will begin for the people of the Philippines a chapter more fair and full of promise than any that has yet been written."

Filipino communities throughout continental United States and in Hawaii staged programs and banquets. The Western Division of the Office of the Philippine Resident Commissioner participated in programs held in Salinas, Stockton and San Francisco. Filipino communities in Juneau and Ketchikan (Alaska), Los Angeles, Seattle, San Diego, Boston and New York celebrated the day.

In New York, Jaime Hernandez, Auditor General of the Philippines, was principal speaker at a banquet given by the Filipino Community under the auspices of the Filipino Nationals Council and the Philippine Center. He said that "after the clouds of war shall have vanished from our skies and the liberating forces of democracy shall have destroyed the forces of oppression in our land, the Filipino people as a whole shall emerge stronger, more firm and more determined to preserve and perpetuate the democratic way of life in the Philippines."

High officials of the Philippine Government attended a special mass held at Washington's St. Patrick's Catholic Church. The Most Rev. John M. McNamara, auxiliary bishop of Baltimore and Washington, celebrated the mass. The Rev. Francis X. Talbot, editor of *America*, in his sermon, expressed the hope that Americans and Filipinos could return to the Philippines by 1946 and pray at the graves of "those who died so valiantly in the Islands' defense."



Justice Murphy predicts early return of the American fleet to Manila Bay in his Commonwealth Day address as Colonel Romulo, Auditor-General Hernandez and Vice President Osmeña listen.



FILIPINOS IN THE U. S. ARMED FORCES

By James G. Wingo

NEITHER Japanese conquest of the Philippines nor the establishment one and one-half years later of the so-called Philippine "Republic" has ended Filipino armed participation in the war against the Axis powers.

Today uncaptured Filipino soldiers fight on in the Philippines under the flag of the Philippine Commonwealth, the government recognized by the United States and the rest of the non-Axis world. Tokyo and Manila broadcasts constantly remind the outside world of continued Filipino resistance and intransigency.

The story of the Filipinos still fighting in the Philippines can not be told now. Perhaps a story of their loyalty and gallantry that would do them justice will not be told until the flag of the government headed by President Manuel L. Quezon flies again over Malacanang Palace.

But those in the Philippines are not the only Filipinos fighting the Axis powers today. Outside of their

native land thousands of Filipinos are serving with various armed services of the United States. Filipinos are with the Army, the Air Force, the Navy, the Coast Guard and the Merchant Marine.

Filipinos are serving with the American expeditionary forces in the Mediterranean area, with MacArthur in the Southwest Pacific, with American units in South America, India, and other distant places. They are aboard warships and other vessels in the Pacific, the Atlantic and the rest of the seven seas.

Before the war, thousands of Filipinos were already in the United States armed forces. The United States Army's Philippine Scouts, which made a splendid record in the Battle of the Philippines, are famed throughout the world. For many years prior to the war, the United States Navy had had hundreds of Filipinos aboard all types of warships. Today there are more Filipinos than ever in

the Navy, serving in all capacities. Navy officers, on many occasions before and after the outbreak of this war, have praised the ability, loyalty and courage of the Filipino sailors.

A Filipino sailor went down with the first American destroyer sunk by the Axis in the Atlantic before Pearl Harbor. Since then hardly a Navy or Merchant Marine casualty list has been made public without the name of a Filipino sailor or seaman.

The spirit of the Filipino sailors was described recently by Chief Bandmaster Vivencio Yuzon, Chief Petty Officer of the United States Navy, who has been in the service 23 years and wears eight campaign bars, including the 1917 Nicaraguan Campaign (with one star) and the Pacific and Asiatic (with three stars). Yuzon and some 150 Filipinos were in Java waters aboard a destroyer tender when the Japanese attacked the Philippines.

Upon hearing of the attack and of

Filipinos in the United States Army's Filipino Infantry, who have been training in California since April, 1942, for the day when they will participate in the recovery of their country. These Filipino soldiers entertain high hopes of becoming the spearhead of the battle to drive the Japanese out of the Philippines. This Army unit, which has been going through rigorous lessons in the science of invasion and commando raiding, is a distinctive unit filled with heroic possibilities.

Before Pearl Harbor the Filipino population of continental United States and Hawaii contributed its proportionate quota to the number of prewar trainees. But, immediately after the landing of the Japanese in the Philippines, thousands of Filipinos in all parts of the United States stormed stations for volunteer service and demanded to be taken into the Army or Navy. The Filipino Infantry was the War Department's response to the Filipinos' enthusiasm and patriotism.

Observers of the Filipino Infantry soldiers have been struck by their high morale and their eagerness to fight the invaders of their homeland. They have been impressed by the unity and discipline of these men, who came from all walks of life and from the various regions of the Philippines.

Wherever the two Filipino regiments have been stationed they have been commended. When they left Fort Ord, the commanding officer of that station wrote of them to the Commanding General of the United States Army Ground Forces in Washington:

"These two regiments were recently ordered away from here, and all of us, both of the post staff and of the field forces stationed here, regretted very much to see these fine organizations leave here. We were sorry to have to say goodbye to these fine regiments. They made a most enviable record while at Fort Ord and were outstanding in their devotion to duty and their fine conduct both in the garrison and in the surrounding communities. They regularly worked exceptionally hard to perfect themselves in their military train-

ing and they all seemed imbued with purpose of qualifying themselves, as soon as possible, for duty at the front. Their only thought seemed to be to get within reach of the Japanese to take their full part in freeing their beloved Islands.

"Finally, upon their departure from here, they left their barracks, their company streets and their entire area in such fine condition as to clean-

liness, sanitation, appearance and property accountability, as to call forth the highest praise from all the staff officers who had occasion to check upon these matters. These two regiments were again outstanding."

Officers of the Filipino Infantry are both Americans and Filipinos. Commanding officer of the original battalion and now of the first regi-

(Continued on page 22)



Lieutenant Lacson of the Bataan

Japanese atrocities, the Filipinos immediately wanted to sail to the defense of their native land. They begged their commanding officer for a ship—any ship—which they could man and sail into Manila Bay to fight the Japanese. They told him that they could do no less than their people at home—die fighting the invader.

“Don’t be foolish,” advised the commanding officer. “It can’t be done.” But he was sympathetic; he had been in service in Asiatic waters for many years and knew how the Filipinos felt.

Frustrated in their desire for action in their home waters, the Filipino sailors then formed a gun crew of their own. These Filipinos, who had never handled a gun before, were so eager to do their share that they broke gunnery drill records set by the regular gun crews.

Carlos Tulao, of Kawit, Cavite, shared the glory of the submarine crew which sank at least 13 Japanese ships in Pacific waters up to last March. Tulao, an officers’ steward, had been hunting enemy cargo ves-



Sergeant Bautista

sels and warships since the outbreak of the war with Japan. He has been in the Navy 13 years.

In the Coast Guard is a large contingent of Filipinos. Ranking Filipino officer is Lt. Commr. Carmelo Lopez Manzano, who recently was on a lecture tour in Latin America under the auspices of the Coast Guard and the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. He previously was on duty in Puerto Rico as executive officer for the Chief of Staff of the Coast Guard there.

Commander Manzano was captain of the *Florence D.*, a Philippine merchant ship converted into a supply ship by the United States Navy to bring in supplies for the embattled Filipino-American forces on Bataan and Corregidor. The ship was later sunk by Japanese planes near Australia, and Manzano was strafed by machine guns necessitating his hospitalization in Darwin for two months. When he reached the United States he volunteered for service in the Coast Guard.

An entirely Filipino-manned ship is the Coast Guard’s *Bataan*, which has been hunting enemy submarines in the Caribbean for nearly a year. The *Bataan*, donated by the Philippine Government to the Coast Guard, is under the command of Lt. Juan Lacson.

Filipinos in the Merchant Marine have built up a record in this war no less heroic than those in the Navy and the Army.

There is the case of the Philippine ship *Dōna Nati*, commanded by Capt. Ramon Pons. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross by Gen. Douglas MacArthur for his courageous feat of bringing munitions and supplies to the beleaguered Philippines and taking his ship back to Australia, pursued throughout the voyage by the Japanese. Capt. Lino Conejero, of the *Legaspi*, received the Distinguished Service Cross for a similar feat. Capt. Benjamin Ayesa, his brother Jose and a Filipino crew, went down with their ship, the *Susana*, at the peak of the German U-boat campaign in the Atlantic.

Many Filipinos in the Merchant Marine participated in the invasion



Filipino Infantry troops move an anti-tank gun into position for attack.

of North Africa and Sicily. The story of Pedro R. Alcopra is typical. He gave up his barber shop in New York when the Japanese attacked the Philippines and reported to the local Maritime Commission office for work aboard a merchant ship. He had some years before worked as a seaman.

At first the Maritime Commission would not take him in because of his poor health, but finally in February, 1942, he was given a job aboard an oil tanker. His ship went as far as Iran, and he was in Capetown on the homeward trip when he heard that President Quezon had reached Washington.

In April, 1943, Alcopra was on another oil tanker, which soon joined the huge invasion armada in the North African campaign. After the successful invasion of North Africa, his ship served to ferry war material in the Mediterranean. Many a time Alcopra’s ship was subjected to bombing but was never hit, although he saw some other ships damaged.

Every time Alcopra returns to New York from a sea trip he buys a \$1,000 war bond. He is anxious to return to his native Misamis, Occidental Misamis.

The backbone of the Filipino contingent in the American armed forces is, of course, the thousands of

Quezon Remains President

THE following joint resolution was passed unanimously by the United States Senate November 9, and passed by a vote of 181 to 107 by the House of Representatives November 10.

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That notwithstanding the provisions of section 5 of Article VII of the amended Constitution of the Philippines, the present President and Vice President of the Commonwealth of the Philippines serving at the time of the introduction of this joint resolution shall continue in their respective offices until the President of the United States shall proclaim that constitutional processes and normal functions of government shall have been restored in the Philippine Islands. Thereupon, the tenure of office of the present President of the Commonwealth shall cease and the Vice President shall become President to serve until such time as his successor shall have been elected and qualified according to the Constitution and the laws of the Philippines."

For some time there has been a question as to whether Article VII of the Constitution of the Philippines was in effect in view of the fact that President Quezon, due to enemy occupation of the Philippines, has been deprived of his right to govern and exercise jurisdiction over the Philippine Islands in accordance with the provisions of the Tydings-McDuffie Act and the Constitution of the Philippines.

Both in the higher councils of the Administration and in the Commonwealth government it was felt that "for the successful prosecution of the war from the military viewpoint . . ." it was essential that the necessary steps be taken to continue President Quezon and Vice President Osmeña in their respective offices. It was further felt that the matter should be submitted to Congress for such action as it may deem proper to take.



The U. S. Senate which approved the Tydings Resolution

Whereupon Vice President Osmeña prepared a letter addressed to Senator Millard E. Tydings, Chairman of the insular affairs committee in the Senate, and to Representative C. Jasper Bell, Chairman of the insular affairs committee in the House of Representatives, which was signed by him, the members of the Cabinet, and President Quezon. The letter is as follows:

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE
PHILIPPINES

November 5, 1943.

Senator Millard E. Tydings,
Chairman, Senate Committee on
Territories and Insular Affairs.
Representative Jasper Bell,
Chairman, House Committee on
Insular Affairs,
Washington, D. C.

GENTLEMEN:

We respectfully call to your attention, and to the attention of the Congress of the United States, conditions affecting the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines upon which you may wish to take action.

Under the provisions of our constitution, adopted by our people with the approval of the United States Government, the present incumbent of the office of the President will cease on November 15, 1943, and on the same date the Vice President will assume the Presidency.

Due to the invasion and occupation of the Philippines by the Japanese, constitutional processes and normal functions of government have been interrupted in the Philippine Islands. While this condition prevails, the question of the Presidential succession under our constitution comes up for consideration.

If we were in the Philippines and our constitutional government there were functioning regularly, there would be no problem. But we are not in the Philippines; we are in the midst of a global war, and our constitutional system and democratic institutions are seriously jeopardized. The operation of the legislative and judicial branches are suspended by enemy occupation and only the executive branch, which remains free from the enemy's action and is now temporarily established in Washing-

ton, is able to continue performing its functions.

Obviously constitutional government and democratic processes will not again function in the Philippines until law and order are re-established.

Therefore, we, the President, the Vice President, and the other members of the war cabinet of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, respectfully submit this matter to the President and the Congress of the United States with the request that they review the whole situation and take such action as in their wisdom will best serve the interest of the Filipino people, their constitutional government, and the Government of the United States during this emergency. Congress may feel free to consider whether it would be to the best interest of both peoples to allow

changes in the direction of the Commonwealth Government during the emergency, to continue the status quo until such time as the constitutional and democratic processes are fully re-established in the Philippines, or to follow such other course of action as in their opinion is required by the circumstances.

In the event that emergency legislation is enacted, we are confident that it will be made effective only for the duration of the war and to cover such period of time as is necessary to re-establish our constitutional processes in the Philippines, when we may proceed again under our own constitution.

We would be most thankful to the President and the Congress of the United States for whatever attention they may give to this matter.

We have the honor to remain,

Faithfully yours,

M. L. Quezon, *President*; S. Osmeña, *Vice President*; J. M. Elizalde, *Resident Commissioner of the Philippines to the United States*; Basilio J. Valdes, *Chief of Staff, Secretary of National Defense*; Carlos P. Romulo, *Secretary of Information and Public Relations*; Andres Soriano, *Secretary of Finance*; J. Hernandez, *Auditor General*; A. B. Rotor, *Secretary to the President*.

Upon receipt of this letter, Senator Tydings and Congressman Bell introduced the resolution, which was passed by both houses, and quoted at the beginning of this article.

Filipinos Hail Quezon's Continuance in Office

FILIPINOS all over the United States received with acclaim and delight the news of the continuance in office of President Quezon. The President received many telegrams and letters, some of which are reprinted below, expressing renewed confidence and trust, and reaffirming loyalty in the President's leadership of the Philippine Commonwealth Government.

* * *

Hail with delight and enthusiasm the passage of Senate Resolution continuing you in office as President of the Commonwealth of the Philippines until civil government can be established in the Philippines. This is a recognition of your brilliant leadership. Please be assured of our loyal support in your untiring effort to redeem the Philippines. May God give you health and strength to finish the fight.

—J. R. Cabatit, President of the Filipino Community Council in Seattle and Vicinity.

* * *

Happy and glad for confidence and trust bestowed you by passage of the joint resolution.

—Gene Manuel, President, Filipino Nationals Council of New York.

* * *

It was a proud and happy day for the Filipinos of Chicago to know that you will continue as President of the

Philippines for the duration of the present war.

Not only the Filipinos of Chicago congratulate you but the officers and members of this Association desire to express their pleasure and happiness upon this pronouncement by the President of the United States and which is concurred in by Congress.

—Filipino Guerrillas of Bataan Association; Jay J. McCarthy, President; Rudolph Luciano, Vice President.

* * *

In behalf of the Commonwealth Press of Chicago, I take great pleasure in extending my congratulations for the extension of your term of office as President of the Philippine Commonwealth.

—Benny F. Feria, Publisher, Commonwealth Press, Chicago, Illinois.

* * *

In the name of all the members of the Caballeros de Dimas Alang, Inc., throughout the United States, who are under my jurisdiction, I sincerely congratulate you and reaffirm our loyalty to your able and energetic leadership in prosecuting the war to a bitter but successful end. We recognize you and nobody else as the President of the Philippines. May God help you regain your health and witness the final liberation of our motherland. Do not hesitate to call upon us.

—C. T. Alfara, Grand Master, Caballeros de Dimas Alang, San Francisco, Cal.

Filipinos in New Jersey through our council pledge once more our faithful support and cooperation in the continuance of your administration as President of the Philippine Commonwealth. God bless you and give you strength and hope to fight for what you always wish our country to enjoy—victory, freedom.

—Gerome V. Giron, President, Filipino Council of New Jersey; Antonio Quinones, Miguel Macaday, Eulogio Jutie, Melquiades Saclayan, Roberto Cabansag, Nicolas Gauino, Casimiro Mangapit, Aurelio Cabarle, Jose Asuncion, Benny Constantino, Vicente Jamora, Benito Bautista, Dominador Gomez, John Tagala, Alex Gonzales, Francisco Lailay, George Quilino, Adriano de los Santos, Carlos Lising, Andres Serag, Philip Tanata, Augustin Raymundo, Julian Tableton.

* * *

The Filipino people look upon you for guidance as their great leader and President. Today the Filipinos are re-dedicating themselves on the sacred altar of justice and freedom to proclaim their utmost faith in Almighty God for the salvation and perpetuation of democracy throughout the world. May our heavenly father give you renewed strength and courage to shoulder the heavy responsibilities that are before you until victory is won.

—E. C. Pecson, Lompoc, Cal.

PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT NEWS

Post War Planning Board

A Philippine Post-War Planning Board headed by Vice-President Sergio Osmeña has been created.

The Post-War Planning Board will study and recommend plans for relief of the population immediately after occupation of the Philippines; the rapid rehabilitation and reconstruction of Philippine economy; post-war trade and other relationships of the Philippine Republic and other countries, and security of the Philippines after the defeat of Japan. Other members of the Board are: Joaquin M. Elizalde, Resident Commissioner of the Philippines to the United States; Andres Soriano, Secretary of Finance; Maj. Gen. Basilio J. Valdes, Secretary of National Defense; and Jaime Hernandez, Auditor-General.

New Department

The Philippine Department of Information and Public Relations was created by an executive order by President Quezon. Under this order, the Office of Special Services was abolished, and "the powers, functions and duties, as well as the personnel, appropriations and properties of the Office of Special Services, Office of the President of the Philippines," were transferred to the new department.

Col. Carlos P. Romulo was appointed Secretary of the Department of Information and Public Relations. Aide-de-camp to Gen. Douglas MacArthur in Bataan, Corregidor and Australia, Col. Romulo holds the Silver Star for gallantry in action (awarded him by General MacArthur in Bataan), two Oak Leaf Clusters, and the Purple Heart (awarded by Lieutenant-General Wainwright in Corregidor).

Roosevelt on Independence

President Roosevelt recommended "legislation by the Congress giving the President the authority,

after consultation with the President of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands, to advance the date provided in existing law and to proclaim the legal independence of the Philippines, as a separate and self-governing nation, as soon as feasible."

Tydings on Independence

Sen. Millard E. Tydings, Chairman of the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs and author of a Philippine independence joint resolution pending in Congress, told a nation-wide radio audience that his resolution "will make doubly clear to the Filipinos, Japan, and the world our honest intentions in the Islands" and "will help to destroy the program which Japan is trying to work out in the Philippines which is to have the Filipinos die for Japan and not live to enjoy the independence which we have given them."

"We would like to give the Filipinos their independence immediately, but this generous and honest step on our part would likely be misinterpreted by the Japs," he said. "They might say we are cutting the Philippines adrift. Therefore, it is likely that independence will be given to the Filipinos when the Japs have been driven out and the orderly democratic processes of law and order and election which the Filipinos want have been restored to them. This, of course, should all take place before July 4, 1946. When it does take place it is proposed to give the Filipinos their independence then and there."

U. S. Filipinos Safeguarded

President Quezon assured all Filipinos in the United States that he will safeguard their interests in connection with the Philippine independence joint resolution pending in Congress. He said:

"I desire to assure the Filipinos in the United States that as long as I live and I am President of the Philippines, the interests of the Filipinos in the

Philippines, in the United States or wherever they may be, will be safeguarded by me as far as I can do it. I have therefore taken into consideration the future of the Filipinos residing in the United States and have deemed it essential in justice to them, and in recognition of the loyalty shown to America by our Government and our people in the Philippines, that they be given the right to become citizens of the United States. I am taking steps to this effect."

The Philippine "Republic"

President Quezon, in a message broadcast to the Philippines, declared:

"We are informed that the so-called Philippine Republic sponsored by Japan was inaugurated on October 14, and, on the same day, a Tokyo broadcast said: 'The Tokyo Board of Information announced the signing of a pact of alliance between Japan and the Republic of the Philippines.' The terms of the alliance as announced by Tokyo clearly show the real purpose behind the granting by Japan of a so-called Philippine independence, namely to use the Philippines 'politically, economically and militarily for the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.'"

Tribute to Filipinos

President Chiang Kai-shek paid a tribute to Filipinos in a message thanking President Quezon for his greetings on the anniversary of the Republic of China. Said President Chiang:

"In our resistance to Japanese aggression, we have found an unfailing source of encouragement in the fight your countrymen are still carrying on against the invaders. The sacrifices we share together will undoubtedly enhance the traditional friendship between our two countries and lay an unshakable foundation for future co-operation, without which peace in the Pacific would be but an empty dream."

Message to Mexico

On the 42nd anniversary of the Second Pan-American Conference convened in Mexico City, President Quezon, in a message to the Mexican people, said:

"... Mexico and the Philippines are closer together than ever before, for as members of the United Nations, they are engaged in a struggle that welds them together with bonds stronger than steel. Victory will be theirs for the cause of human freedom is invincible."

The President's message was read by his aide-de-camp, Col. Manuel Nieto, before the Club de los Americanos in Washington.

Towering Wall

"General MacArthur is the one man today who stands like a towering wall between the Japanese and total victory in the southwest Pacific," declared President Quezon on the occasion of the presentation of a bust of Gen. Douglas MacArthur to the University of Tennessee at Knoxville. "He is standing in their way and blocking them, exactly as he stood in their way and played havoc with their timetable in the Philippines. He has won spectacular victories, one after another, with the limited means at his command. But there is only one victory that Douglas MacArthur, the man of faith, wants to achieve. He wants to redeem his pledge made upon his arrival in Australia from the Philippines more than one year ago: 'I broke through and I shall return.'"

"For to him Bataan is more than a symbol. Bataan is a fact—as large as life, as bitter as death. Bataan is a grim story of brave men fighting against terrible odds, of men who believed fiercely in the cause for which they were fighting, and in that faith were not afraid to die. Bataan is the story of men who gave of themselves in the fullest possible measure, and Douglas MacArthur is not forgetting them."

The President's message was read

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MEN IN THE SERVICES

Pfc. Manuel Buaken, of the First Filipino Infantry in California, whose articles have appeared in *Asia* and the *New Republic*, has written a book on Filipino life in the United States. Entitled, *I Have Lived with the American People*, it will be published by the Caxton Printers, Caldwell, Idaho. His American wife, also a writer, says that the book "is a comprehensive and fair-minded summary of the stories of all the Filipinos in the United States."

A Filipino medical officer, First Lt. Isabelo R. Villaroman, participated in the Sicilian invasion. Wearing two campaign bars, with a star for major action, Lieutenant Villaroman is now on duty at Walter Reed General Hospital in Washington as assistant chief of the Radiation-Therapy Department. He was on the staff of the Baguio General Hospital before the war.

His wife, Belen Ayala Villaroman, graduate of the University of Michigan's School of Anaesthesia, is also in war work. She is an anaesthetist at Mercy Hospital in San Diego, California.

Sgt. Francisco Collado and Tech. Cpl. Carlos de Castro of the First Filipino Infantry are attending a nine-month course at Yale University, specializing in Malayan areas and the Malayan language. First Filipinos assigned to take this course, Sergeant Collado and Corporal de Castro are being prepared for administrative work in occupied territories, including the whole Far East, Japan, China, Polynesia, Micronesia, Melanesia and Indonesia. Collado hails from Natividad, Pangasinan, and de Cas-

tro, who directed Philippine motion pictures, is from Orani, Bataan.

Also taking up a special course at Yale is Lt. Vicente Singian of San Fernando, Pampanga. He was studying for his Ph.D. in Foreign Service at Georgetown University when war broke out in the Pacific. Volunteering as a private in June, 1942, he was later commissioned.

Capt. Pedro R. FlorCruz, of the Filipino Infantry, recently completed the Battalion Commander and Staff Officer's course at Fort Benning, Georgia. Captain FlorCruz, who hails from historic Malolos, is a graduate of West Point.

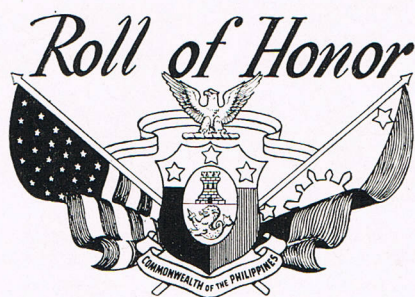
Capt. Potenciano Aragon, former Rockefeller Foundation fellow, is now stationed at Walter Reed General Hospital in Washington.

Lt. Marcos B. Rocas, of the U. S. Second Armored Corps, is now at his new post at Military Intelligence Training Center, Camp Ritchie, Md. While on furlough recently in Washington he married Mary Lou Stagner.

Lt. Rocas attended the Infantry School at Ft. Benning, Ga. Commissioned in the Army of the U. S. after his graduation in September, 1942, he reported to the Intelligence Division of the First Filipino Infantry. He served with the First Filipino Regiment in California until July, 1943, when he was transferred to the Second Armored Corps at Fort Ord.

Pfc. Nicanor Reyes, Jr., Second Air Force, who recently was graduated from the Radio School at Sioux Falls, S. D., is tail gunner on a bomber. His present station is Salt Lake City.

(Continued on page 10)



CORPORAL BAYANGAS

OF THE PHILIPPINE SCOUTS

THE Battle of the Philippines has confirmed the long-time reputation of Philippine Scouts' record for daring, stoic resistance and devotion to duty. So many are the stories told of this intrepid band of men that the Philippine Scouts have become legendary. But the truth is, most of these stories are based on actual facts.

Doctors and nurses who were in Bataan and Corregidor remember how often the Scouts submitted to operations without wincing; how they usually refused anesthetics, the supply of which was getting lower and lower every day, and how they asked the doctors to hurry and sew them up so they could get back to their regiment.

Clark Lee, war correspondent who covered the Battle of the Philippines, in his book, tells many stories about the hardy Philippine Scouts. He recalls a certain Private Bayani who, one day, reported to his superior officer that he had met eight Japanese in the woods and shot them.

"How many shots?" asked the officer.

Private Bayani answered, "Why eight shots, sir."

Then, there is the story of Colonel Fry, who was directing operations against one of the Japanese landings on western Bataan. He was walking toward the scene of the action when a Scouts sergeant in the brush ahead called out, "Get down, colonel."

The Colonel did not hear him and walked on. The sergeant, whose leg

had been shattered a few minutes before, jumped from his cover and hobbled down the path, calling, "For God's sake, colonel, get down."

Down they went, both of them, only a second before a Japanese machine gun opened up.

Colonel Fry put the sergeant on his back, crawled out of the fire and started to walk back to the rear, carrying the sergeant. He met a Scouts corporal limping along with a piece of bamboo for a crutch.

"Are you wounded, Corporal Romero?" Colonel Fry asked.

"No, sir, not wounded," answered Romero.

"What happened?"

"I saw four Japs, sir, and shot the first three, but that fourth Jap came close, jumped me, and I fell down and twisted my knee, sir. I am not wounded, sir."

These Scouts were lucky to tell their tale. Not so lucky was Cpl. Pablo Bayangas' fate. Only the bloody scene of his last fight could tell his story.

He belonged to the 57th Regiment which had received orders to cut off a detachment of Japanese which had landed on a point in western Bataan. The Scouts threw a line across this point and pushed forward into the woods through the underbrush.

Corporal Bayangas, advancing ahead of the main force, crouched in a foxhole behind a large tree covering a pathway through the jungle. Late in the afternoon he heard a

rustling in the bushes and saw a large group of Japanese crawling through the brush a short distance away.

He aimed his automatic rifle, and when the Japanese leader was fifteen feet away, he fired. He emptied his magazine, killing thirteen Japanese with twenty shots.

But unnoticed by him was a Japanese officer crawling up from the other side of the tree as Bayangas was reloading his rifle. The Japanese officer fired a pistol bullet into the Corporal's head.

Bayangas' comrades heard the firing, ran down the path and killed the enemy officer. They found that the bullet which had killed the corporal had been the last in the Japanese officer's pistol.

Men in the Services

(Continued from page 9)

Son of the president of Far Eastern University, Private Reyes was studying banking at New York University when he joined the U. S. Air Force in October, 1942.

Pfc. Numeriano D. Davin, 32, stationed at Auburn, California, has written a will bequeathing \$500 in U. S. War Bonds to his home town, Santa Maria, Ilocos Sur, for the purpose of erecting a monument in honor of the Filipino soldier in this war. If he comes out of the war alive, he plans to make the donation in person.



"Liberator of the Philippines"

Two Leaders of Asia



"Father of Chinese renaissance"

by K. M. Panikkar

DURING a recent journey abroad I have had occasion to meet some very remarkable men from Allied countries—national leaders, statesmen, poets and thinkers, men who would rank high not only in their own countries, but have an assured place in international life. But among all of them two men stand out prominently in my mind, not only by the massive character of their intellect and achievement, but their vigorous personalities which have shaped the course of national evolution of their people, President Manuel Quezon, the Liberator of the Philippines, and Dr. Hu Shih, the father of Chinese renaissance. In any list of six names of the most distinguished Asiatics now living, these two will find an undoubted place.

They have one thing in common. Their leadership is not exclusively for their countries, nor their appeal solely for their people. They are in truth leaders of Asia. Though Manuel Quezon is the President of the Philippine Commonwealth, and Hu Shih has only recently retired from the difficult task of representing his country at Washington, their outlook is not circumscribed by narrow geographical considerations. Both think foundly interested in the political evo-

lution of other Asiatic countries.

This common Asiatic outlook apart, there is hardly any common ground between the two. Hu Shih, philosopher, humanist and scholar, justly in terms of the future of Asia in a world commonwealth. Both are pro-known as the Erasmus of China, is a politician only by the compelling circumstances of his country's life and death struggle. President Quezon on the other hand is a born fighter, a great soldier and general of freedom, one who not merely led the movement for Philippine independence but achieved that freedom and lived to organise it. If Hu Shih is a Chinese Erasmus, Quezon is a Philippine combination of Mazzini and Cavour.

For over two decades Hu Shih has been the most outstanding figure in the world of Chinese letters and thought. The range and depth of his thought can be judged from the fact that he is not only the leading authority of Confucian thought but is also a profound student of Buddhism and European philosophy, and an internationally recognized authority on the interplay of civilisation. More than any other single individual he could claim to have moulded the mind of modern China. In essence his mes-

sage has been an assertion of the true spirit of Confucian China. His call to his people has been to shed the vain metaphysical speculations of Mahayana Buddhism and to go back to the secular system of the earlier teachers. The interpretation of the ancient thought of China in terms of modern life has been the object of his philosophical work as a teacher and prophet of modern China. As an active leader of opinion his work has been mainly directed towards the organisation of society on a modern and purposive basis. The great obstacle of such a modernisation as he visualises has been the Indian influence on Chinese life. "The Indianisation of China" has, according to him, led to results which have undermined the humane basis of Chinese life, which can be reorganised to suit the conditions of the modern world only by a re-statement of the genuinely national thought of China.

To infer from this that Dr. Hu Shih does not appreciate the thought, culture and civilisation of India would be entirely wrong. What he emphasises, and I think rightly, is that the superimposition of an alien culture, which in some respects—

(Continued on page 15)

Reprinted from *Calcutta Review*, July, 1943, published by the U. of Calcutta.



Dr. JOSE RIZAL

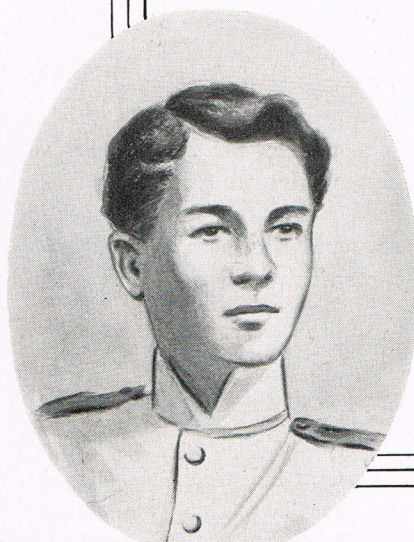


AM a Filipino—inheritor of a glorious past, hostage to the uncertain future. As such I must prove equal to a two-fold task—the task of meeting my responsibility to the past, and the task of performing my obligation to the future.

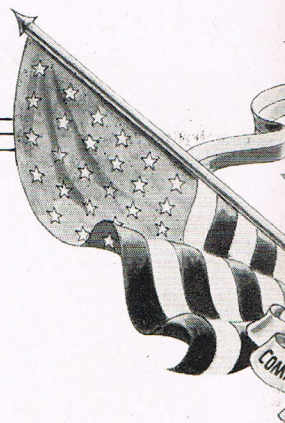
I am sprung from a hardy race, child many generations removed of ancient Malayan pioneers. Across the centuries the memory comes rushing back to me: of brown-skinned men putting out to sea in ships that were as frail as their hearts were stout. Over the sea I see them come, borne upon the billowing wave and the whistling wind, carried upon the mighty swell of hope—hope in the free abundance of the new land that was to be their home and their children's forever.

This is the land they sought and found. Every inch of shore that their eyes first set upon, every hill and mountain that beckoned to them with a green-and-purple invitation, every mile of rolling plain that their view encompassed, every river and lake that promised a plentiful living and the fruitfulness of commerce, is hallowed spot to me.

By the strength of their hearts and hands, by every right of law, human and divine, this land and all the appurtenances thereof—the black and fertile soil, the seas and lakes and rivers teeming with fish, the forests with their inexhaustible wealth in wild life and timber, the mountains with their bowels swollen with minerals—the whole of this rich and happy land has been, for centuries without number, the land of my fathers. This land I received in trust from them, and in trust will pass it on to my children, and so on until the world is no more.



Gen. GREGORIO DEL PILAR



I AM A

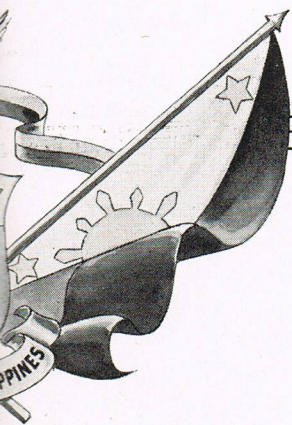
By CARL

I am a Filipino. In my blood runs the mortal seed of heroes—seed that flowed down the centuries in deeds of courage and defiance. In my veins yet pulses the hot blood that sent Lapulapu to meet the first invader of this land, the brave Lakandula in the combat against the alien foe, that drove Diego Silang and his followers into rebellion against the foreign oppressor.

That seed is immortal. It is the seed that flowered in the heart of Jose Rizal that morning in Bagumbayan when a hail of shots put an end to all that was mortal in him and made his spirit deathless for the same that flowered in the hearts of Andres Bono, of Gregorio del Pilar at Tirad Pass, of Antonio Luna at Calatagan, that bloomed in flowers of frustration and sorrow in the sad heart of Emilio Aguinaldo at Panay, and yet burst forth royally again in the proud heart of Manuel L. Quezon who stood at last on the threshold of a new era at Malacanán Palace, in the symbolic possession and racial vindication.

The seed I bear within me is an immortal seed. It is the mark of my manhood, the symbol of my dignity as a human being. The seeds that were once buried in the sands of Egypt of Tutankhamen many thousands of years ago, it shall grow and flower and bear fruit again. It is the insignia of my race, a generation is but a stage in the unending search of my people for freedom and progress.

I am a Filipino, child of the marriage of the East and the West. The East, with its languor and mysticism, its passivity and endurance, was my mother, and my spirit



LIPINO ROMULO

West that came thundering across the
with the Cross and Sword and the Ma-
e. I am of the East, an eager participant
s spirit, and in its struggles for libera-
from the imperialist yoke. But I know
that the East must awake from its cen-
d sleep, shake off the lethargy that has
d its limbs, and start moving where des-
awaits.

or I, too, am of the West, and the vigor-
peoples of the West have destroyed for-
the peace and quiet that once were
t. I can no longer live, a being apart
a those whose world now trembles to the
of bomb and cannonshot. I cannot say
matter of universal life-and-death, of
dom and slavery for all mankind, that
ncerns me not. For no man and no na-
is an island, but a part of the main, and
e is no longer any East and West—only
viduals and nations making those mo-
tous choices which are the hinges upon
ch history revolves.

t the vanguard of progress in this part
the world I stand—a forlorn figure in the
of some, but not one defeated and lost.
through the thick, interlacing branches
abit and custom above me, I have seen
light of the sun, and I know that it is
d. I have seen the light of justice and
ality and freedom, my heart has been
d by the vision of democracy, and I shall
rest until my land and my people shall
e been blest by these, beyond the power
ny man or nation to subvert or destroy.
am a Filipino, and this is my inheritance.
at pledge shall I give that I may prove
thy of my inheritance? I shall give the
ge that has come ringing down the cor-

ridors of the centuries, and it shall be com-
pounded of the joyous cries of my Malayan
forbears when first they saw the contours of
this land loom before their eyes, of the bat-
tlecries that have resounded in every field
of combat from Mactan to Tirad Pass, of
the voices of my people when they sing:

*Land of the morning,
Child of the sun returning—*

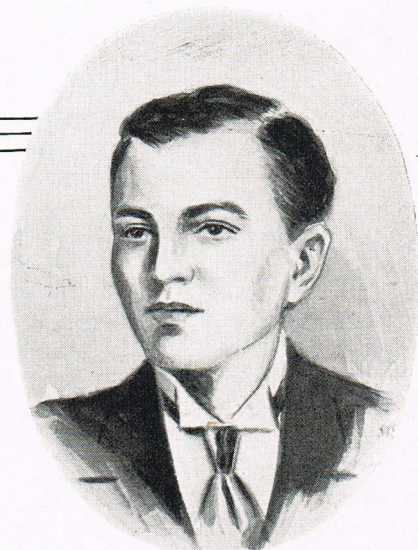
* * * *

*Ne'er shall invaders
Trample thy sacred shore.*

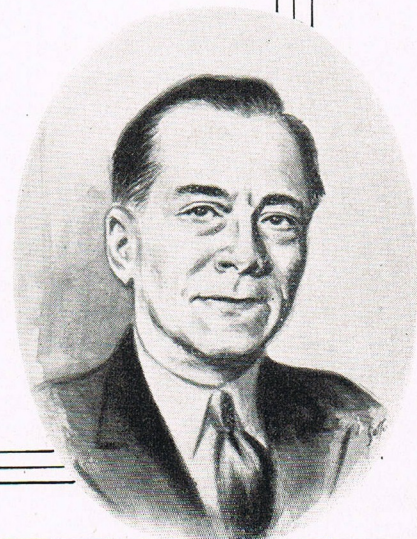
Out of the lush green of these seven thou-
sand isles, out of the heartstrings of sixteen
million people all vibrating to one song, I
shall weave the mighty fabric of my pledge.
Out of the songs of the farmers at sunrise
when they go to labor in the fields, out of
the sweat of the hard-bitten pioneers in
Mal-lig and Koronadal, out of the silent en-
durance of stevedores at the piers and the
ominous grumbling of peasants in Pam-
panga, out of the first cries of babies newly
born and the lullabies that mothers sing, out
of the crashing of gears and the whine of
turbines in the factories, out of the crunch
of plough-shares upturning the earth, out of
the limitless patience of teachers in the
classroom and doctors in the clinics, out of
the tramp of soldiers marching, I shall make
the pattern of my pledge:

“I am a Filipino born to freedom, and I
shall not rest until freedom shall have been
added unto my inheritance—for myself and
my children and my children's children—
forever.”

(Reprinted from *The Philippines Herald*,
August 16, 1941.)



ANDRES BONIFACIO



President MANUEL L. QUEZON

Cooperative Savings Plan Now in Force

THE Cooperative Savings Plan, sponsored by Manuel A. Adeva, Nationals Division Assistant to the Philippine Resident Commissioner, and approved by President Manuel L. Quezon, opens the opportunity to every Filipino abroad to help in the postwar reconstruction of the Philippines. It offers every Filipino not in uniform a direct way to serve his country and the United Nations by converting his savings into United States War Bonds. It assures him capital for the foundation of his economic security in the Philippines after the war.

What is this plan? The Philippine Government in Washington will receive for safekeeping United States War Bonds owned by Filipinos who voluntarily agree to deposit these with the Philippine Government for the duration. After the war is over and peace is restored in the Philippines, the Philippine Government through its proper department, will help the depositors organize a corporation in the Philippines whose object is to develop certain industries or engage in agriculture.

What is the main object of the plan? It is to give every Filipino in the United States and Hawaii an opportunity to share in the building of the Philippine Republic through the use of his savings.

Who may participate in the plan? All Filipinos.

Can the depositor send money for deposit? The Philippine Government will accept for deposit United States War Bonds only.

To whom will the War Bonds be sent for deposit? Participants in the plan should send their War Bonds to the Philippine National Bank, 25 Broadway, New York, New York, accompanied by a form letter which may be obtained from the Office of the Philippine Resident Commissioner, 1617 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W. Washington 6, D. C.; the Western Division, Office of the Philippine Resident Commissioner, Suite 1108-1110, 405 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, California; The Philippine Center, 131 West 72nd Street, New

York City; or the presidents of Filipino communities or Filipino Nationals Councils.

Can a Filipino send his War Bonds to the Philippine National Bank in New York for deposit for the duration without participating in the plan? Yes.

Can the depositor withdraw any or all of his War Bonds before the end of the war? Under this plan, the depositor may not cash his bonds before the war is over, except in extreme cases of emergency, such as sickness or death in the family, in which case he will be permitted to cash as many of his War Bonds as are sufficient to defray such expenses.

What will happen to the War Bonds should the depositor die before the end of the war? His bonds will be held in the name of his beneficiary.

What will the Philippine Government do with the deposits after the end of the war? The Philippine Government will help the depositors organize a corporation to engage in business or agriculture in the Philippines. Each depositor will be entitled to shares of stock in the corporation corresponding to the total value of his United States War Bonds deposits. That will be his investment in the reconstruction of the Philippines.

Who will determine the nature of business which the proposed corporation will engage in? It will be determined by the depositors themselves. The Philippine Government, through its proper department, will, of course, lend its assistance in the selection of an enterprise in which Filipino capital can be most profitably employed.

Will the Philippine Government participate financially in this enterprise? The Philippine Government will make no financial investments in the corporation. It will, however, guide the depositors in the organization of the corporation and extend to them all the governmental facilities toward that purpose. Once it is organized, the Philippine Government

will leave the whole administration and supervision of the corporation to its duly-elected officers.

Who will bear the expense in carrying out this plan? The Philippine Government will bear all expenses incurred in carrying out this plan. Not one cent of the depositors' money will be used to defray expenses in receiving and keeping the War Bonds for deposit.

When can one begin sending War Bonds for deposit in connection with the plan? Any Filipino interested in the plan may send his War Bonds for deposit to the Philippine National Bank in New York City now.

Are receipts issued for deposits made? Every deposit will be acknowledged by the Manager of the Philippine National Bank.

The Philippine Government aims, through this plan, to enable Filipinos to invest their savings in the Philippine Republic. After the war, great opportunities for agricultural and industrial development will be open to all, and Filipinos abroad should prepare themselves now to be able to help materially in the rebuilding of their country.

Map-Maker

Collecting maps is Percy Warner Tinan's hobby. Mr. Tinan, a long-time Philippine resident, has an assortment of Philippine road maps which are probably the best available in the United States. He also has a good collection of Philippine photographs, including a very good one of Santo Tomas University.

The Tinan letterhead stresses that his Cleveland, Ohio, address is not permanent. It reads: "Temporary Address, While the 'Rising Sun' Is Being Rammed Back Into the Savage Depths from Which It Sneaked."

Two Leaders of Asia

(Continued from page 11)

e. g., the establishment of numerous monasteries with a large priesthood living on alms—was unsuitable to China, did not in fact lead to a proper synthesis of thought, but to an unfortunate devaluation of what was truly great in the national life and civilisation of China.

Among the numerous achievements of Dr. Hu Shih there is one which always interested me as of special importance to India. That is his famous declaration of Literary Independence. Till quite recently Chinese language and literature were dominated by the stilted classical style of the mandarins, weighted heavily by numerous quotations from classics and allusions to earlier poets, meant more to convey the scholarship of the writer than as a living medium of expression. At one stroke Hu Shih changed this. His clarion call to replace this scholastic language by the simple and direct expression of the common folk had immediate effect. By this single act of courage and vision he created a powerful instrument of national unification.

When I arrived in New York last December, Hu Shih had just retired from his post as Chinese Ambassador in America and was living the quiet life of a scholar. I took an early opportunity of getting in touch with him. In discussions with him I discovered that the range of his mind

was something exceptional. His one question to me to which he reverted time after time was "why is it that India did not receive anything of value from China? It seems to have been at all times a one-way traffic." Though China is India's neighbour and received liberally from her, neither printing nor paper, nor any of the other great inventions of China penetrated into India. Even Chinese silk reached the Indian market through indirect routes. Neither porcelain nor Chinese art found any appreciation in India. More than all this, while scholars through the length and breadth of China were studying the sacred books brought from India, writings of the Chinese sages do not seem to have penetrated even to University circles. Why was it all a one-way traffic? Surely India would have gained greatly if the material civilisation of China, not to speak of her great contribution to thought had come to India by a fairer interchange. To this question I had no reply. The wide currency that Indian stories has obtained in China was a subject of great interest to him. In his learned introduction to Arthur Waley's translation of the Chinese novel entitled "The Monkey," Hu Shih draws attention to the influence of Hanuman mythology in the medieval stories of China.

Our discussions were by no means confined to the byways of scholarship. Dr. Hu Shih is profoundly interested in the new developments in Hindu social life and generally in the political problem of India. Essentially the Indian question, as he frankly stated, is one of organising the people of India into one purposive community ridding it of the accretion of ages by way of social customs and usages.

The future of Asia he visualises as a great commonwealth based on the cooperation of Asiatic peoples, especially China, India and in course of time a non-militarist and peaceful Japan. He is optimistic enough to look forward to a period of cooperation between the three great

peoples for the welfare of Asia and the millions it holds.

President Quezon's approach to the question is different. It can best be understood in terms of his own unique achievements.

Manuel Quezon is undoubtedly one of the greatest political figures of Asia. For over a quarter of a century he has been the accredited leader of his people, fighting their battles, leading them through troubles and tribulations and finally negotiating the treaty which established the Philippine Commonwealth. He is now its first elected President. Few national leaders of our time have had such a political career of outstanding success. Starting as a political agitator in a subject country, in twenty years he became the President of a free republic in alliance with the United States.

Manuel Quezon's career as a national leader began in 1917. The date is a significant one in the history of Oriental nationalism. It was in the same year that the personality of Ghandhiji was coming to the forefront in India. It was at the same time that Zaghlul was being acclaimed as the national leader in Egypt.

In 1917 the Filipinos were going through a regime of repression under General Wood. The policy of cooperation which Osmeña had advocated and which had achieved a measure of success under the liberal regime of Governor-General Harrison no longer received the support of the younger generation. Osmeña's leadership was challenged by the young Filipino party which found a leader in Manuel Quezon. From 1917 he has been the unquestioned head of the nationalist movement of his country.

Short, stocky, with handsome Malay features, Senor Quezon is an Oriental, proud of his race and his people. He is also a product of the West, a happy combination of Spanish and American culture, with the outlook of one belonging to a world civilisation, a prototype of what a true and free union between the East

(Continued on page 22)

Spurious Patriotism

"The phony patriotism whipped up by cheap movies makes me sick through and through," writes Laura Lee, columnist in the *Philadelphia Bulletin*. "The patriotism of 'Salute to the Marines' is not only blatantly spurious, but the treatment of Filipinos as a bunch of unruly kids must be insulting to them. I can not believe that those who suffered the anguish of war in the Philippines consider this a tribute to what they did there."



The Bolo

PICTURES of the Filipino Infantry showing soldiers practising the use of the bolo, their forefathers' main weapon, may appear to many people who are familiar with giant tanks and huge flying fortresses a mere publicity stunt. The fact is that even in this age of highly-mechanized warfare the bolo is still regarded by the trainers of the Filipino Infantry in California as a deadly weapon, with an important place, at least in the projected recovery of the Philippines.

In addition to the United States Army soldier's standard equipment, the men in the Filipino Infantry have been issued the bolo and ordered to learn how to use it. Of course, there is little, if any, the average Filipino soldier has to learn in the use of the bolo. In the Far East, a general be-

lief persists that every American is born with a silver spoon in his mouth. It is more accurate to say that every Filipino is born with a bolo in his hand.

Shortly before the outbreak of the war a Filipino writer wrote of the historical role of the sharp-bladed instrument as a weapon and tool in the Philippines. Said he:

Symbol of Filipino life is the bolo. Look at its sturdy blade as it glistens in the sun and pierces the darkest forests. Listen to its whizzing sound as it clears away the gloomiest thickets and opens a virgin valley to the sky. Here upon this plain the ancient Filipino, the first of a noble race, built himself a home.

Lonely heart in the loneliest woods, he had carved a path through the un-

charted wilderness, cut down the tallest trees, smoothed the prickly vines into the toughest thongs and beat the palm leaves into a thatched roof. Fearless and alone he labored with his singing blade by day and slept beside it when the shadows fell. With his trusty bolo he dug and delved and planted. He scooped the earth to make the ditches and stroked the ooze into ridges that shortly hardened and stretched like arms around his green valley.

He wandered through the wilds, himself undaunted and untamed, ripping with his keen blade the rind of fruits and the bark of trees hoping to find in the heart of the woods the means to warm his body and to keep the blood tingling through his bronzed sinews. With it too he slashed the heart of every lowly beast that crossed his path that he might drink of its wild blood, carve its yielding flesh, and slice its meat into hide-like pieces to keep against the rainiest of days.

The bolo, too, has been the tool of the Filipino artist. With it the brown man of the first towns whittled the green bamboo into a flowering arch, made the first flute, shaped the pith of the hardest woods into tables, and fashioned the first wooden-shoes that he might give to his love. Rudely, with the point of his bolo, he wrote the first love-song on the trunks of trees, and out of the green forest he formed carven images of his gods. With his bolo he made the torches and the lanterns too and when the poor folk gathered for the harvest-feast they saw the lanterns blossom into many-colored flowers of flickering light.

The bolo is a symbol of liberty. Woe upon the enemy that seeks to

crush with an iron heel the Filipino! Cold and relentless, it has been unsheathed and brandished by even the lowliest peasant in defense of his home and country. Armed with the bolo alone Lapu-Lapu led his embattled tillers of the soil against Magellan and his well-armed horde. And there upon the peaceful shores of the island of Mactan the bolo became a song of unyielding steel. There, too, it wrote in characters of blood, that Filipinos may read for all time, the piercing cry, "This is our native land."

After long, gloomy years of slavery, out of the all-embracing clangor of dragging chains, and out of the night of groans and sighs, the rallying cry of the bolo came again. On a lonely hill at Balintawak a silent man, a low plebeian raised it to the skies that an enslaved people might see its angry gleam by the light of flaming torches. We broke our chains with that bolo. We slashed our way from the heavy shadows of our prison cell to bare our breasts to our life-giving sun. We smashed the walls of our dungeon that we might breathe again the cool, clean air of our hills and valleys. With that bolo we rent the black cloud that had fallen like a pall on our land, and emerged a happy smiling people.

Thus the bolo—crude, lowly, unpretentious,—is not only a tool for

the arts of peace but also a weapon for the preservation of our liberty as a people and of our rights as free men. If once again, it becomes our fate to call the peaceful farmer from his valley and the lonely fisherman from his nets to march and fight once more for home and family, the Filipino will not fail. The bolo will be unsheathed. It will be a song of unyielding steel. It shall not be sheathed again until the enemy is laid low and the Filipino is returned to his happy valley—a quiet tiller of the soil, a free man among the free.

In December, 1941, "the peaceful farmer from his valley and the lonely fisherman from his nets had to march and fight once more for home and family." And long after the fall of Bataan and Corregidor, it became increasingly evident that the bolo remained unsheathed and was being used against the Japanese invader. Another Filipino, writing after the Battle of the Philippines, said:

Evidence that this sharp-bladed implement of the Filipino worker in the fields is being used to chop off Japanese heads is the invaders' order to inhabitants of areas under their control to surrender all arms, including unauthorized bolos.

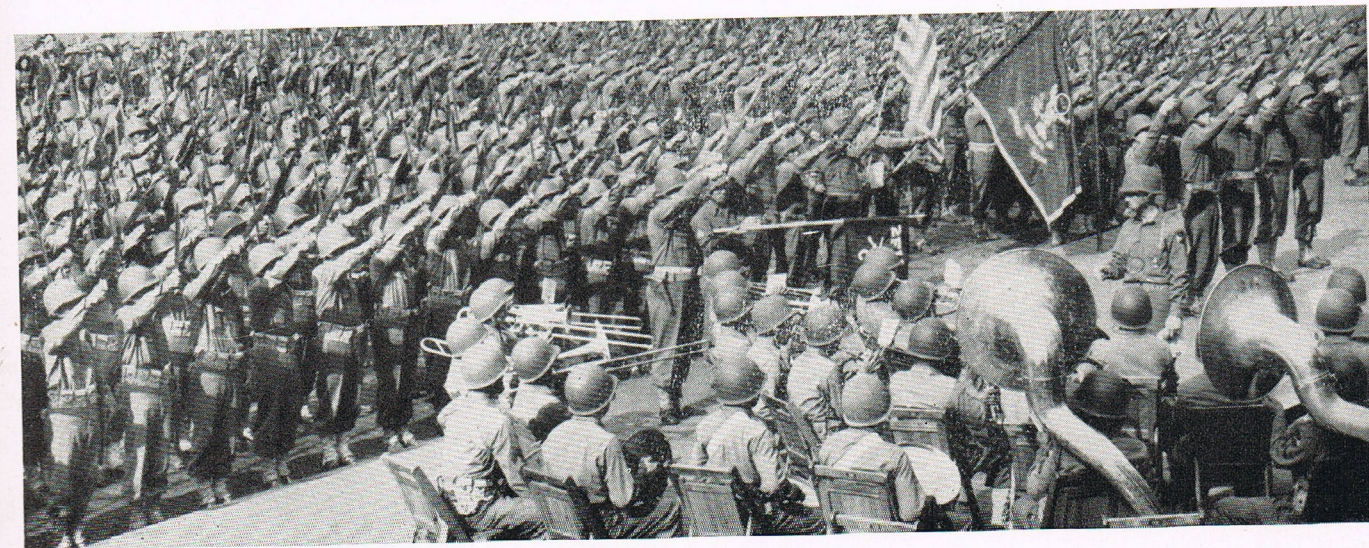
The Filipino worker knows how to wield his bolo. In the darkness of night or in jungle ambushes many a

Japanese falls and does not live to tell what hit him, for the expert bolo-man usually needs only one blow to eliminate his adversary.

Nothing should demoralize the Japanese, no mean guerrilla fighters themselves, more effectively than finding early in the morning the hacked bodies of their sentries and patrolmen in town streets or the decapitated bodies of their comrades on mountain trails or in thick bushes at barrio outskirts. That these are frequent happenings is indicated by constant warnings made by the Japanese authorities to the Filipinos to co-operate more effectively with the conquerors' new order or else.

The Filipino Infantry is a distinctive unit, composed of men from the Philippines who, in almost every case, have a particular score to settle with the Japanese. When the day comes for these Filipino soldiers to march back with Douglas MacArthur to the Philippines, their bolos doubtless will come in handy.

The bolo is not expected to play a decisive role in this war, but the sight of it in the hands of the redeemers of the Philippines, glistening in the tropical sun, will recall to all Filipinos the symbol of their national resistance against tyranny—the monument of a man brandishing a bolo, the "Cry of Balintawak".



Filipino Soldiers pledge redemption for Motherland: Holding bolos aloft, these United States Filipino troops pledge themselves to drive the Japanese invaders from their Motherland, during the celebration in Los Angeles of the eighth anniversary of the establishment of the Philippine Commonwealth.

PHILIPPINE BOOKSHELF

BROTHERS UNDER THE SKIN. By Carey McWilliams. Little Brown and Company, Boston, 1943. 325 pp. \$3.00.

WHEN Carey McWilliams wrote *Factories in the Field* he was at once branded as a radical. That book was an eye-opener because it showed that the farming and agricultural pioneering of California was due mainly to the Japanese, Chinese, Mexicans and Filipinos.

McWilliams took the epithet in his stride and went on with his crusade for justice and right and enlightenment. Subsequently, he wrote another eye-opener, *Brothers Under the Skin*. The book makes very interesting reading in spite of its technical treatment of the subject matter. It is especially recommended, for this reason, to students of sociology and to those interested in the post-war reconstruction of the world.

Brothers Under the Skin contains a lengthy introduction, which is a resume of the book itself. The author says:

"As a nation of nations we alone are in a position to exercise real political leadership. At the same time, however, the divisive forces that have brought disaster to the world also threaten our national unity."

The author continues and says, in words that contain a dire warning to this country, "Our unique position constitutes both our strength and our weakness. If we fail in the world, we fail at home; if we fail at home, we are not likely to succeed in the world."

How the United States has been failing at home so far because of its treatment of the racial minorities is the text of McWilliams' book.

According to McWilliams, the Chinese have been the butt of the worst form of racial discrimination. Also discriminated against were the Mexicans, the Negroes, the Japanese, the Puerto Ricans, and the Hawaiians. It is the same story, with slight variations.

On Filipino immigration to the United States the author maintains that "there is scarcely a Filipino in Hawaii or the mainland, who did not leave the Islands as a result of direct or indirect invitation to do so." McWilliams places the responsibility for 100,000 Filipinos in America and Hawaii on the United States.

Several pages are devoted to an interesting account of Filipino habits, social customs, professions, employment, recreational practices, peculiari-

ties and idiosyncracies of Filipinos as a people and as individuals. The general treatment of the subject matter, although quite factual, is endowed with such a refreshing touch of candor and sincerity that it never offends. A clinician's approach to both an ethnic and social set-up, it offers a realistic view of one more section of America's mosaic of racial minorities, with its attendant acute problems seeking for solution.

The Filipino problem in this country was bad enough before the war, but the situation since the outbreak of the war "has become even more complicated and embarrassing," says the author. The complication arose out of a number of special exemptions for Filipinos in apparent violation of existing laws. The embarrassment lay in the fact that conditions on the home front were contrary to the United States' international avowal of race equality.

After a thorough study and discussion of his subject, McWilliams devotes the last pages of his book to formulating a program of legislative reform by the national government. In his opinion, "our first assignment . . . is to establish the principle that, as a matter of national policy, there shall be no discrimination against individuals because of race, color, creed, or country of national origin."

He realizes of course the tremendous magnitude of the problem. It is something which has been in existence for centuries and its roots go deep down into the social and legal framework of the nation. It may be found in social taboos and statutory enactments. It is so entrenched in the South that it nullifies the Constitution itself. McWilliams thinks that this is the time to do something about it.

To ignore the racial question is to ignore the greatest potential for international mischief, which, in the opinion of authoritative sources would be the seeds of the Third World War. As McWilliams aptly puts it: "We cannot retreat to the pre-war relationship of races and cultures even if we desired to do so."—MANUEL I. ABELLA

Opinions expressed in this department are those of the reviewers and not necessarily of PHILIPPINES.

AMERICA AND ASIA. By Owen Lattimore. Claremont Colleges, Claremont, California, 1943, 52 pp. \$1.75.

READING this book and knowing Mr. Lattimore make me reflect on the meaning of high thoughts. High actions should go with high thoughts. High courage, spiritual and intellectual, is needed for high actions. The hope of freedom and a good peace for millions of human beings who have been denied a free and a good life can come true when we have men who think highly and act loftily with courage. That hope is darkened when courage fails and the failure besmears human dignity.

In Mr. Lattimore's ideas one finds fearless and high thinking. This is the quality of his concept of democracy—in one respect. Democracy as a faith, a moral and philosophical order, which could justify us in claiming that we are fighting for a world of elementary human freedom, that we are putting an end to political and economic exploitation and to the "only one real color peril—the White Peril which has been the most searing and brutal and pitiless factor in the lives of millions and millions of humanity."

But such a faith, such an order, is first of all a system of basic human values. It is also called a democratic system. In time, as we see today, it turns into a challenge to that other concept of democracy, not as a human faith, but as a political and economic system which is the product of historical conditions. Mr. Lattimore challenges the vices of this historical system. He condemns its imperialism, both political and economic. He exposes its obsessions of power and race.

All Mr. Lattimore's vigor in his condemnation of the vices of the system grows out of the underlying faith. But all Mr. Lattimore's courage stops with the system and evaporates before the novel breadth and depth of that faith.

This is what happens when Mr. Lattimore cannot say that to those countries Japan has conquered, which were formerly Western colonies, our return must bring liberation. Instead he puts the Philippines and Korea apart, for as he says of Korea: "We know that Korea, despite its long subjection, is not a country that is going to be reconquered from Japan. We know that it is going to be liberated from Japan." But of the other countries, he believes not so much in their liberation as in their reconquest from Japan. And yet Mr. Lattimore says in the same breath that Americans are fools if they shut out half the world from the

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The Philippines in the American Press

September

- 3 **NEW YORK POST:** The Lyons den; article by Col. Carlos P. Romulo on the Filipino people and their relations with the United States.
- 24 **CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:** Philippine independence; S.J. Res. 81 introduced in the Senate by Mr. Tydings; with text of resolution. v. 89:7897.
- **SHANGHAI EVENING POST AND MERCURY** (American ed.): Sleight-of-hand in the Philippines; editorial on the Japanese promise of independence to the Philippines.
- 25 **NEW YORK HERALD-TRIBUNE** (AP): Independence for Philippines at once urged; administration backs drive in Congress to recognize Island self-rule now. (Wash., Sept. 24) p.4. Gives a summary of the Tydings resolution (S.J. Res. 81) and its background, together with the comment of President Quezon.
- 28 **EVENING STAR:** Our good intentions; editorial on the Tydings resolution. p.A8. Opines that "It might be just as well now to let the good intentions take care of themselves and concentrate on getting to the Philippines the force that will set them free."
- **WASHINGTON POST:** Generalities are not a policy. By Walter Lippmann. The author believes that the Tydings resolution is not a statesmanlike solution of the Philippine problem and that "we cannot withdraw entirely, and wash our hands also of China, the Netherlands Indies, Australia."
- **WASHINGTON POST:** Freedom and security; editorial on the Tydings resolution. Favors Philippine independence but concludes that "we must not slam the door against arrangements that will make independence feasible in an effort to hasten its approach."
- 29 **NEW YORK HERALD-TRIBUNE** (UP): Quezon urges senators to speed full freedom; worried over effect of Japan's pledges to Philippines. (Wash., Sept. 28) p.13. Extract of statement by President Quezon read at the hearings on S.J. Res. 81 before the Senate Committee on Territories and Island Possessions.
- **WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS:** For Filipino freedom; editorial. p.22.

- 30 **NEW YORK HERALD-TRIBUNE:** Fighting for liberty; President Quezon replies to Mr. Lippmann; letter dated Wash., D. C., Sept. 29, 1943. p.18. (See Lippmann column in *Washington Post*, Sept. 28, 1943.)

October

- 7 **NEW YORK TIMES:** President urges a free Philippines; calls on Congress to let him proclaim independence "as soon as feasible." (Wash., Oct. 6.) Full text of message. p.3.
- 8 **EVENING BULLETIN** (Philadelphia): Security for the Philippines; editorial. Favors an international order for security of the Philippines.
- **NEW YORK TIMES:** To "free" Filipinos Oct. 14, says Tokyo. p.8.
- **PM:** Senate to follow FDR on Philippine freedom; Committee will revise Tydings resolution to advance independence date. By Alexander H. Uhl. (Wash., Oct. 8) p.5.
- **SHANGHAI EVENING POST AND MERCURY:** Philippine policy; editorial. p.4. Favors independence.
- **TIMES-HERALD:** Some islands and some air bases; editorial. Draws the inference from the Roosevelt message of October 6 that "the Japs are having some success in these efforts to make the natives like them;" believes that "if we delay first-class action against Japan too long we may never be able to shatter the Jap."
- **WASHINGTON POST:** Philippine problem; editorial on the Roosevelt message of October 6. Believes the Filipinos have won the right to independence at the earliest practicable date, but thinks it desirable "to reopen the question as to how the islands will be defended once they are free and the Japs have been beaten."
- 12 **TIMES-HERALD:** Capitol stuff, by John O'Donnell. p.13. pors. of General Aguinaldo and J. B. Vargas. The author believes that the so-called Republic of the Philippines to be established on October 14 is a puppet government and that its creation is slick propaganda to win the support of the people in all conquered areas in the Far East against the United Nations.
- 14 **EVENING STAR:** Take mandated isles from Japs after war, Tydings urges U. S. por. p.A6. Senator Tydings, speaking at the National Radio Forum, gives the reasons which prompt him to urge immediate independence for the Philippines.
- 15 **TIMES-HERALD:** Early freedom for Philippines asked by F.D.R. to counter Japs; President presses for law to grant independence before July 4, 1946. By Arthur Sears Henning. p.2.
- 16 **EVENING STAR:** Quezon tells Filipinos MacArthur will return. p.A9. This statement of October 15 is in connection with President Quezon's broadcast to the Philippines commenting on the establishment of the so-called Philippine Republic.
- **WASHINGTON POST:** Mr. Jose P. Laurel. By Walter Lippmann. p.7. Believes in Philippine independence but opines that "when we say independence we mean independence made secure against any repetition of the aggression which, alas, we were not prepared in 1941 to prevent or resist."
- 17 **NEW YORK TIMES:** Politics in the Pacific; editorial. p.8E. Expresses the belief that "our military warfare in the Pacific has been more successful than our political warfare" and that "it is not only possible but necessary to say now what are our aims with respect to Eastern Asia."
- **WASHINGTON POST:** Philippines may retain Quezon rule. Press statement of Colonel Romulo on the presidential succession, to the effect that the decision is up to the authorities.
- 19 **WASHINGTON POST:** A man or a constitution? By Merlo Pusey. p.13. A discussion of the presidential succession.
- 22 **WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS:** Decision is shortly due as to Quezon remaining president of the Philippines. By William Philip Simms. p.29.
- 23 **NEW YORK TIMES** (AP): President assails Filipino 'puppets'; he says we will not recognize Laurel regime and will expel 'perfidious Japanese.' p.5. In his statement of October 22, President Roosevelt makes it clear that the only Philippine government is that established by the people of the Philippines under the authorization of the Congress of the United States and

whose principal executive officials were transferred in 1942, at his request, from Corregidor to Washington.

- 24 PM: FDR denounces Jap puppet in Philippines.
- 25 WASHINGTON POST: Puppets in Manila; editorial on the October 22 statement of President Roosevelt on the puppet Philippine government. p.12.
- 31 EVENING STAR (AP): Congress may name Quezon's successor; term ends Nov. 15. p.A5.
- NEW YORK TIMES: Quezon unmoved at Japan's "gift"; exile government, with its own presidential problems, ignores "grant" of independence. (Wash., Oct. 30) p.8E.

November

- 1 NEW YORK TIMES: Postwar planning set for Philippines; Quezon appoints a board to study how to revive economy when foe is driven out. Special to the N.Y.T., Washington, Oct. 31. Text of executive order quoted in part. p.6.
- WASHINGTON POST (AP): Quezon's future may be placed before Congress. p.5M. On the presidential succession.
- 3 PM: U.S. protests Franco's pat for Japs' Philippine puppets; charges Madrid has recognized a Japanese quisling regime. By Victor H. Bernstein.
- 4 WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS (AP): Spain's bow to Laurel arouses U.S.
- WASHINGTON POST (AP): Filipinos slew many pro-Japs at Manila after islands fell. By Raymond P. Cronin. p.3.
- WASHINGTON POST: Philippine freedom resolutions introduced. p.1.
- 5 NEW YORK HERALD-TRIBUNE: Bataan prisoners do forced labor; thousands reported shifted to Japan and Manchuria—many died on march. Port Elizabeth, S.A., Nov. 4 (AP). p.10.
- NEW YORK HERALD-TRIBUNE: Chinese money fed furnaces in Manila 4 days; 260 millions stoked gas company's fires just before Japanese arrived. By Raymond P. Cronin. Port Elizabeth, S.A., Nov. 4 (AP). p.5.
- NEW YORK HERALD-TRIBUNE: 20,000 remain in internment camps in Asia; Japanese are still holding 6,300 Americans, chiefly in Philippines, China. By Russell Brines. Port Elizabeth, S.A., Nov. 4 (AP). p.5.

— WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS (UP): U.S. nurses, Jap captives, faring well. Mormugao, Portuguese India, Nov. 6, p.2.

— WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS (NYT): Quezon expected to keep his post as president for duration of war. By William Philip Simms. p.31. Discusses the possibilities of the presidential succession, giving the background of President Quezon's coming to the U.S.

6 TIMES HERALD: Elsa Maxwell's partides: highlights. Discusses the presidential succession in the Philippine government, believes that "the symbol of their freedom—President Quezon—should remain president until the end."

— WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS (UP): He'll rule till Japs move out; Quezon term extension is urged on Congress. p.7. por. Summarizes proposals to solve problem of presidential succession as embodied in a letter by the Philippine Cabinet to Senator Tydings and Congressman Bell.

7 BALTIMORE SUN: On a bill to keep Mr. Quezon in office. p.10; editorial. Opines that "the need to upset the requirements of the Philippine Constitution by act of our Congress is not altogether clear" and believes that it is "incumbent of Congress to satisfy itself on this important point before taking final action."

8 NEW YORK HERALD-TRIBUNE: Filipino opens fight on bill to retain Quezon, lawyer opposes Tydings move to extend tenure of Philippine president. p.3. Vicente Villamin notes that the Tydings measure "deprives Vice President Osmena of his constitutional right to be President, and shatters the legal and moral foundation of Philippine-American relations."

9 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD (Senate): Continuation of Philippine government in status quo. v.89:9420-9421. S.J. Res. 95 passes the Senate without opposition.

— CONGRESSIONAL RECORD (House): Continuation of government of Philippine Islands. v.89:9464-9468. Action on H.J. Res. 189 is delayed.

— WASHINGTON POST: Washington merry-go-round. By Drew Pearson. Includes remarks on the problem of presidential succession in the Philippine Government.

10 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD (House): Continuation of government of Philippine Islands. v.89:9487-

9508. Proceedings of the debate and results of the voting on S.J. Res. 95: yeas—181, nays—107; not voting, 143.

— NEW YORK TIMES: Philippine cable explained by Spain; congratulations sent to puppet regime were courtesy, not recognition, envoy says; . . . Senate votes to extend Quezon term, but objections delay decision in House. p.15.

— WASHINGTON POST: Quezon measure delayed in House. p.16.

11 NEW YORK TIMES: House passes bill to retain Quezon; backs Senate vote by 181 to 107; to keep Philippines vice president also. p.13.

12 WASHINGTON POST: Philippine presidency; editorial. p.8. Concludes that "The present solution of the dilemma is not ideal, but it is probably the best that can be made in the circumstances."

— SHANGHAI EVENING POST AND MERCURY (American ed.): Only sensible; editorial. In support of S.J. Res. 95, it argues: "The Philippine National Assembly at the last session in which it had freedom of action, gave Quezon extraordinary powers to carry on the government until that government could again function on Philippine territory."

PERIODICALS

Bernstein, Joseph M. The future of the Philippines and the Netherlands East Indies. *Amerasia*, Oct. 25, 1943, v.7:354-362. Suggests that "it is not too much to ask the peace-makers of the Western world to shun the sterile path of *status quo* and unilateral action, to join their efforts collectively, and to associate the two great Pacific nations—China and the U.S.S.R.—with them in the hastening, guaranteeing, and rendering secure the freedom of the former colonial countries."

Bulosan, Carlos. The marriage of my father; short story. *New Yorker*, Sept. 25, 1943, p. 38-41.

Bulosan, Carlos. Letter to a Filipino Woman. *The New Republic*, Nov. 8, 1943, v. 109: 645-646. A tribute to Salvador P. Lopez.

Conquest: 3 pictures which arrived in the U. S. showing the visit of Premier Tojo to the Philippines last winter. *Newsweek*, Sept. 27, 1943, v. 22:31.

Counter-propaganda; S. J. Res. 81. *Time*, Oct. 4, 1943, v. 42:25.

Farley, Miriam S. Speeding Philippine

- freedom. *Far Eastern Survey*, Oct. 20, 1943, v. 12, no. 21, p. 203-204.
- Filipinos do not understand; letter by "A Filipino Wife." *Asia and the Americas*, Sept. 1943, p. 560. Describes racial discrimination in California against Filipinos.
- Filipinos train for combat; the First and Second Filipino Regiments in pictures. *Cavalry Journal*, Sept.-Oct. 1943, v. 52:53.
- Grajdanzev, A. J. Japan's co-prosperity sphere. *Pacific Affairs*, Sept. 1943, v. 16:311-328. Discusses the following aspects: scope of the sphere; administration; policies toward religion and languages; economic situation; Japanese propaganda and conception of the words "independence."
- The Great Filipino; frail Manuel Quezon fights for the chance to remain president until his conquered people again are free. *Life*, Nov. 15, 1943, v.15:36-37. Doublespread picture of the Philippine Cabinet and story featuring President Quezon.
- Howard, Harry Paxton. Is Japan winning? *Common Sense*, Sept. 1943, v.12:318-322. Argues that "Her(Japan's) political victories threaten our military gains."
- Mills, L. A. Future of Western Dependencies in south eastern Asia and the Pacific. *American Political Science Review*, Oct. 1943, v. 37:909-919.
- Osmeña, Sergio. Anniversary of invasion of China; . . . statement . . . on the sixth anniversary of the Japanese invasion of China, July 7, 1943. *United Nations Review*, Aug. 15, 1943, v. 3:335.
- The Philippines in the spotlight; doublespread story of the Philippines, with maps and illustrations. *Young America*, Nov. 4, 1943, p. 6-7.
- Porter, Catherine. The future of Philippine-American relations. *Pacific Affairs*, Sept. 1943, v. 16:261-276. Discusses some possible lines of thinking and action.
- Postwar planning; text of President Quezon's Executive Order No. 7-W creating a Postwar Planning Board, dated Sept. 15, 1943. *United Nations Review*, Oct. 15, 1943, v. 408-409.
- Problem in exile. *Time*, Nov. 1, 1943, v.42:13. ill. Concludes: "If Manuel L. Quezon continues in office, the Jap can say that the U.S. does not respect Philippine law. If he does not, the Jap can propagandize the Far East: the U.S. has disavowed the Philippines' hero."
- Quezon, Manuel L. The text of President Quezon's comment (on President Roosevelt's American Occupation Day broadcast to the Philippines, August 13, 1943). *United Nations Review*, Sept. 15, 1943, v. 3:365.
- Quezon, Manuel L. The text of President Quezon's broadcast message to the Philippines on August 19, 1943. *United Nations Review*, Sept. 15, 1943, v. 3:365-366.
- Quezon, Manuel L. Quebec Pacific plans; the text of President Quezon's statement on August 26, 1943. *United Nations Review*, Sept. 15, 1943, v. 3:366.
- Reines, Bernard J. Rizal of the Philippines; play. *Plays*, Oct. 1943, v. 3:1-14. Presents the last days of Dr. Rizal in Dapitan.
- Reynolds, J. Lacey. We now have quinine. *American Mercury*, Oct. 1943, v. 57:410-416. Condensed, *Reader's Digest*, Oct. 1943, v. 43:45-48. (How quinine came back home). Story of how a heroic citizen-soldier from Bataan, Colonel Arthur F. Fischer, snatched quinine for the United States from under the guns of the Japs.
- Romulo, Carlos P. Filipinos—a people wrapped in silence. *Bataan*, Oct. 1943, v. 1, no. 7, p. 23.
- Romulo, Carlos P. Japan exploits our lost face. *New York Times Magazine*, Oct. 10, 1943, p. 8, 39. "We need to change our attitude toward the Asiatics, says Colonel Romulo, in order to defeat her insidious campaign."
- Roosevelt, Franklin D. The text of President Roosevelt's radio address to the people of the Philippines on American Occupation Day, August 13, 1943. *United Nations Review*, Sept. 15, 1943, v. 3:365.
- The Unconquered: IV. The Philippines. *Magazine War Guide Supplement*, November-December, 1943, no. XIII, p. 9-16. ill.
- Valdes, Basilio J. Bataan will be avenged. *Cavalry Journal*, Sept.-Oct. 1943, v. 52:54-55.
- ment of schools in tropical Asia up to the outbreak of the second world war." This area consists of Burma, Malaya, Indo-China, Thailand, Formosa, Island India, the Philippines.
- Lattimore, Owen. America and Asia; problems of today's war and the peace of tomorrow. Claremont, Calif., Claremont colleges, 1943. 52 p. \$1.75. A discussion of the enormous consequences of present and future events especially as regards the peoples of Asia.
- Philippines (Commonwealth). Office of special services. America's pledge to the Philippines. Wash., 1943. 7 p. (unno.) Contents: Text of President Roosevelt's address broadcast to the Philippines by shortwave radio, August 13, 1943, together with editorial comment from the American press.
- Romulo, Carlos P. Mother America. New York, Doubleday Doran and Co., 1943. 234 p. \$2.50. The *Saturday Review of Literature* editorial describes this second work of Colonel Romulo since he came to this country in 1942 as "a stirring, stinging, uncomfortable, eloquent, and compelling book that gives you a head start on the future than any work we can think of."
- United nations information office, N. Y. Ten unconquered allies. New York, U.N.I.O., 1943. 38p. A handbook prepared in co-operation with the national information services of the countries concerned; namely, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Greece, France, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Philippines, Poland, and Yugoslavia. Gives for each country facts and figures such as area and population, form of government, personnel of government; answers questions relating to contribution of each country to the war effort.
- United nations information office, N.Y. Punishment for war crimes. New York, U.N.I.O., 1943. 64p. 20c. Contents: Part I, The Inter-Allied Declaration at St. James' Palace; II, Collective notes presented to the governments of Great Britain, the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A.; III Memorandum of evidence concerning Japanese atrocities in China, Hongkong, the Philippines.
- U. S. Army. Biennial report of the Chief of Staff of the United States army, July 1, 1941, to June 30, 1943, to the Secretary of War, Wash., Govt. Print. Office, 1943. 56 p. Includes the Philippines under the fourth phase of the war in the section, "Struggle for the Philippines."

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS

- American viewpoint, N. Y. Bataan-Corregidor. New York, American viewpoint, inc., 1943. 22 p. ill. 10c. Tells the story of courage, heroism, disease, and endurance of American and Filipino fighting men and nurses in the Battle of the Philippines.
- Furnivall, J. S. Educational progress in Southeast Asia. New York, Institute of Pacific Relations, Inquiry series, 1943. 186 p. \$2. A reviewer considers this "a handbook of accurate information on the develop-

America & Asia . . .

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world of elementary human freedom they are fighting for.

From the complexities of the Pacific, Mr. Lattimore escapes to the promise of a flowering, but an unborn, society in China's deep western hinterland—the vast land frontier between China and Russia, from the Pacific to the Pamirs. But beyond China's western hinterland one cannot escape the negative test of the democratic system that India poses, nor the new challenge of Russia to that system. To the test and to the challenge no vital response is given by Mr. Lattimore's wan hope in the good behavior of conservatives and liberals in the future, or in his skepticism and fear of the cause of revolutionaries.

The appeal of Mr. Lattimore's high-mindedness about Asiatic peoples, about democracy, and about the race problem in today's war and in tomorrow's peace is not quite destroyed by the limitations of his traditional hopes and fears. There remains the final test of action to which such high-mindedness must be subjected, and he who has used that test can tell what the value of high thoughts that fail of noble action is. The value is nil.

—ALFREDO T. MORALES

Filipinos in the U. S. . . .

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ment is Col. R. H. Offley, who learned to speak Tagalog and some other Philippine languages as a boy in Mindoro, where his father was military governor.

Many of the Filipino officers are West Pointers. A battalion commander, Lt. Col. Jaime Velasquez, a graduate of the United States Military Academy, accompanied President Manuel L. Quezon of the Philippines from Corregidor to America.

Some of the Filipino officers had never worn a military uniform before the outbreak of the Pacific war. Capt. Fred C. Guerrero previously was one of J. Edgar Hoover's G-men.

Many of the other Filipino officers are doctors of medicine. Five of these left the Philippines as volunteers on the *Mactan*, the interisland Philippine steamer which carried 224 American and Filipino wounded soldiers from Manila at the peak of the bombing of the Philippine capital to Australia.

Govt. News . . .

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by Maj. Gen. Basilio J. Valdes, Chief of Staff of the Philippine Army and Secretary of National Defense. Other members of the party representing the Philippines at Knoxville ceremonies were Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon, Miss Zenaida Quezon, and Lt. Antonio Madrigal, aide to the President. With the Philippine party was Mrs. Arthur MacArthur, widow of the brother of General MacArthur.

Teacher's Message

Miss Bertha D. Charles, teacher in the Philippines for 35 years, urged her Filipino friends to continue to maintain faith in America. Her message, broadcast to the Philippines, according to the Philippine Department of Information and Public Relations:

"Our voice may sound too far away from you now. You may even come to think that with the presence of the enemy at your door we shall not be able to go ahead with what we started to accomplish. But the desire to live in a truly free atmosphere knows not the limits of time or distance. Japan will not be able to destroy the things we have built together, the numerous long bridges of good will we were able to span across many a troubled water. The enemy cannot so soon obliterate in your minds the memory of classrooms and free thought."

Speaking of the *Mactan*, the wounded Filipinos evacuated to Australia have long since been back to active duty under General MacArthur. Thirty-one of them have reached the United States. Some of these, like Sgt. Crisanto Bautista, is back on active duty with the medical unit in Fort Meade, Maryland, as a postal clerk. This former Philippine Army soldier lost his left leg below the knee while fighting the Japanese near Lingayen.

Narciso Ragodos, who lost his right hand during the Japanese bombing of Camp Tarlac, is now a guard at an airplane factory in Pennsylvania.

Two Leaders of Asia

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and the West can produce. A fervent patriot, he thinks in terms of Asia and of Asiatic cooperation with the West.

His personal magnetism is something which evokes unquestioned loyalty. You had to be only a few minutes with him to realise that you were in the presence of a really great man, one who will have a great part to play in shaping the future of the new world. In his conversations with me I found that his understanding of the Indian problem was clear and he stated his views without hesitation. "We have had the same problems, the same attitudes to face and therefore I am in a position to understand your difficulties," he declared. As the head of a state he could not give public expression to his views, but President Quezon as a nationalist and leader of his people is following the events in India with the greatest interest and the fullest understanding.

It is my firm belief that the Filipinos, an Oriental people with a European and Christian civilisation, with their race rooted deeply in the East and their culture rooted by 300 years of contact with the West has a great part to play in the Asia of the future. To the modernisation of Asia it has a great contribution to make. Under the leadership of President Quezon it will play a most notable role in the remaking of a new Asia.

Bernardo de la Torre, another *Mactan* evacuee, is working at a munitions plant in New Jersey.

In the Air Force are also Filipino officers. One of them is Lt. Roberto Lim, a recent West Point graduate and son of Brig. Gen. Vicente Lim, of the Philippine Army, who fought on Bataan and was the first Filipino to graduate from the United States Military Academy. Another is Maj. Angel Elizalde, formerly of the Philippine Army Reserve and a member

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Escape from the Japanese

ELPIDIO P. CLAVECILLA, chief was one of the sea-faring Filipinos officer of a Philippine merchant ship, in enemy-occupied territory when the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor. He recently arrived in Washington after a series of ruses and escapes involving not only him but 15 other Filipinos.

The 35-year-old Filipino who outwitted the Japanese was anxious to meet the Japanese again. From Washington he went to New Orleans for assignment to an American ship by the recruiting and manning organization of the war shipping administration.

Of his escape from the Japanese, Clavecilla told this story:

"My ship, the *S.S. Churruca*, was tied up in the Hongkong harbor when the Japanese attacked. When it became evident that Hongkong could not withstand the enemy onslaught, we scuttled the ship on order from the British.

"For a time after the fall of the city we—the Filipinos aboard my ship—were held prisoners by the Japanese in one of the Hongkong hotels. Then we were released in the city because, the Japanese said, 'you are Orientals.' They wished to gain our support, but also they didn't have enough food to feed us.

"Macao, a neighboring island, was owned by the Portuguese, but it was well known that it was controlled by the Japanese secret police. I asked permission to go to Macao to see if I could obtain money from the owner of my ship, who was in that colony. Three of my men had died of berberi and I had to have money to live in Hongkong, I told the Japanese.

"They finally allowed me to go on the promise that I return to Hongkong with the money. At Macao I went to the British consul who sent me to Rev. Lowell B. Davis, an American missionary, who was chairman of a relief committee there. Reverend Davis and I worked out a plan to get my men out of Hongkong,

"We decided to stage several boxing matches, sponsored by the Portuguese police force, and invite my countrymen in Hongkong, with Japanese permission, of course, to come and fight the Portuguese boys. I posed as a professional boxer, but I had had some pugilistic experience. In 1930 I was contender for the title of Philippine featherweight champion.

"After the matches Reverend Davis sent us out to his farm, four miles from Macao, ostensibly to work for him. I alone, of the Filipinos, knew that he had planned for the escape of 15 Filipinos and 22 Americans, Britishers, Russians, and Chinese.

"One night we fled. I can't say who helped us, for they may be helping others now. But we fled by boat. We had to pass a Japanese-fortified island during the night. We were spotted and fired on but no one was hit.

"Our group landed on free China and practically walked to the Chinese city of Samfou. From there I found my way to the United States."

Encounter With a "Sub"

STEWART Pedro Vergara, of the United States Coast Guard, who holds an A.M. degree from the University of California, was majoring in political science at Columbia University in New York when he enlisted for armed service in October, 1942. Since then he has had more than six months service aboard a patrol ship guarding the Caribbean from the assaults of enemy submarines.

He recently visited the **PHILIPPINES'** editorial offices and gave this graphic account of one encounter with the enemy:

"It was a beautiful April afternoon. The 125-foot cutter to which I was attached was cruising at normal speed. The crew had just been secured from 'general quarters' drill. Suddenly the gong sounded with a shrill note. There was a general feeling among the men that this was not just a practice drill. We lost no time going to our battle stations. Word was passed around that our 'sound gear'

picked up an echo of a submarine.

"The source of the echo was plotted and the ship was steered toward it. Soon our soundman reported the source of the sound at so many yards ahead. Then the projectiles from our anti-submarine projectors were set off flying into the air by an electric charge. The charge was started by pushing an electric button in the bridge. The projectiles came down in an arc into the sea. Within a fraction of a second after hitting the surface of the water, a tremendous explosion was heard. These projectiles were designed to explode only upon contact with a hard surface. Inasmuch as there were no reefs in that area, it was assumed that we hit an undersea craft. But there was no way of telling that it was disabled or completely destroyed.

"The following day a destroyer picked up a disabled submarine in the vicinity of our encounter. There is no doubt that this was the submarine which suffered from the telling depth charges from our ship."

Filipinos in the U. S. . . .

(Continued from page 22)

of a prominent Manila family.

Another indication of the fact that, despite Japanese occupation of their country, Filipinos are still fighting a second global war, is the recent announcement that Tech. Sgt. Simon E. Alojado of the Air Corps was missing in the European theater of operations. Probably not until the war is over will the full extent of Filipino sacrifice and effort in the war against the Axis powers be known.

Many Filipino priests and preachers are also with American armed forces. A Filipino Protestant chaplain, Jose Castillo, a graduate of Boston University, was very popular at his previous post at Fort Monmouth. Of him one American soldier wrote to his mother: "He talks a language we understand."

The Philippine Government in Washington is very proud of the Filipinos in the armed forces of the United States and has given its utmost cooperation to the United States Government in getting Filipinos in this country to be of the greatest service in the common cause.

VILLAMOR, Filipino Ace, in Washington

MAJ. JESUS VILLAMOR, No. 1 Filipino ace, who has just arrived from Australia, states that the Filipinos' "faith in America, in President Roosevelt, in President Quezon and in General MacArthur stands unshaken" and that his people's loyalty to America and Quezon's government are manifested in "forms other than words," such as extending "support and cooperation" to guerrillas.

Major Villamor, who was ordered out of the Philippines by General MacArthur in April, 1942, is in a position to report on existing conditions in his country.

"I have seen our people weary, sick and battered, pick themselves up from the dusty ruins of defeat and lift high their torch of liberty in our country," says Major Villamor. "I have seen how our people, despite sickness, hunger and all those things which only the oppressed can suffer, remain steadfastly loyal to America and to our own exiled government. Their loyalty has manifested itself in forms other than words. They have toiled and sacrificed for the guerrillas. I am sure that without their efforts and the support and cooperation they have given to the guerrillas, there would not be any guerrillas. The things that the people have done, the sacrifices they have endured and the contributions they have made undoubtedly will go down in Philippine history as one of the most compelling chapters in the story of Filipino participation in this war.

"Their faith in America, in President Roosevelt, in President Quezon, and in General MacArthur stands unshaken. They know that America is solid behind President Roosevelt's pledge to redeem the Philippines. And they know, that some day, very soon they pray, General MacArthur will once again step on Philippine soil to free their country forever from under the heels of the war lords of Japan."

Major Villamor was captain in the Philippine Army Air Corps when the Japanese attacked the Philippines. On December 10, 1941, in the face of heavy enemy fire from strong enemy air forces, he led his flight of three pursuit planes into action. "By his conspicuous example of courage and leadership, and at a great personal hazard beyond the call of duty, his flight was enabled to rout the attacking planes,



Major Villamor is greeted by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, as Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon (center) looks on, at the party given to Filipino servicemen by the Filipino Women's Club in Washington.

thereby preventing appreciable damage to material at this station," says the citation for the Distinguished Service Cross awarded him.

He was awarded the Oak Leaf Cluster for "extraordinary heroism" later. During an attack on the airdrome at Batangas by 54 enemy bombers, Captain Villamor took off and led six pursuit planes to engage the enemy. He and his companions succeeded in driving the enemy bombers away. Villamor himself downed one of them.

"I am proud of our people," says Major Villamor. "I am proud of the way they fought the enemy from the beginning to the end of the Philippine campaign. I am proud of their magnificent and soul-stirring fight in the jungles of Bataan and the rocky fortress of Corregidor. I am proud of the way they have consistently resisted enemy occupation and control. And I am proud of the brave manner they are presently undergoing sufferings to demonstrate to future generations that our people, when the true test came, were not found wanting."

Major Villamor, who is 29 years old, is five feet, four inches tall, and weighs

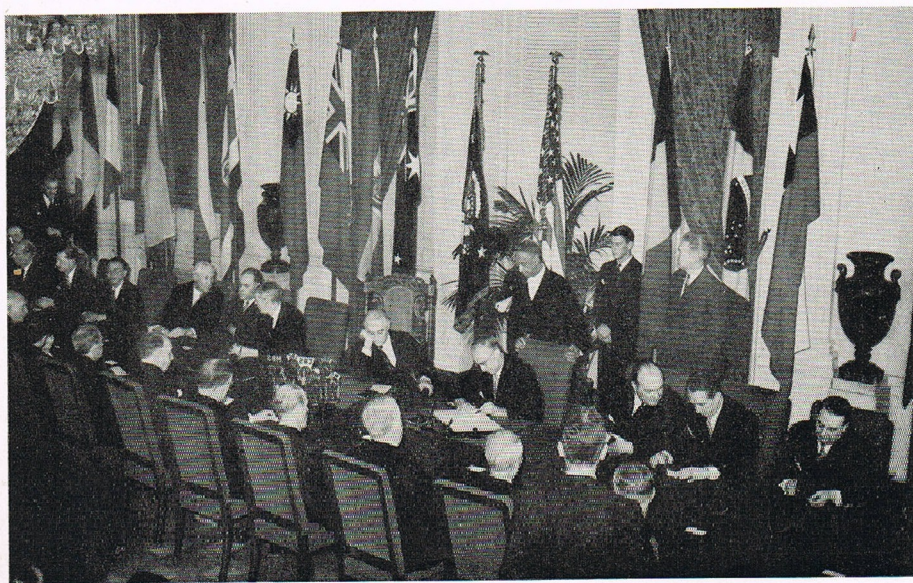
128 pounds, is the son of one of the Philippines most distinguished jurists. He took up commercial aviation. Later he joined the Philippine Army and was sent to Randolph Field, Texas, for further training, specializing in aerial photography. He is now with the United States Air Force.

Major Villamor has a message to the people of the United States.

"It is a message from the Filipino people," he says. "It was never expressed to me, but I have seen it clearly in the tear-filled eyes of a mother staring at a hungry and dying child, in the steady fingers of a guerrilla about to pull the trigger on an approaching Jap, in the untiring and devoted efforts of our leaders—military and civil, in the ghastly spectacle of entire families dead from malaria, in the efforts and sacrifices of all the people in all areas in the Philippines. It is this: Tell America that over here we do not pray for victory, for victory is sure to come. Rather we pray that God may speed the day of their coming which shall be the day when we can once again breathe the air of peace and liberty."



General Valdes meets the Duke of Windsor, Governor of the Bahamas, and his Duchess at a USO center in Washington.



Representatives of various countries met in the White House to sign the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Agreement. Vice President Osmeña signed the agreement for the Philippines.



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